THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

THE CREWE WEDDING THE EVENT OF

BRITISH CRITICISM OF THE PHILIPPINE POLICY IS FRIENDLY-ART EXHIBI-

TIONS-NEW PLAYS

Lendon, April 22 .- Too great importance is attached in London to partisan criticism of President McKinley's Philippine policy as it is reflected from America. Too great stress is also laid in America upon English strictures upon military operations in Luzon. Englishmen know that there is always a good deal of grumbling at home when they have difficult work on hand tendency is shown in America by political opponents of the party in power. Americans ought not to take offence if they find the English press assuming a superior tone and commenting on their inexperience in dealing with subject races. Englishmen are critical about their own aftheir judgments concerning America, but there is no reason to doubt that they are convinced that the conquest of the Tagals is only a matter of time, and that the sister nation will prove entirely competent to do her full duty in the

There is no lack of good feeling in England for America; it is marvellous that there should be so little envy and bad feeling, for England is interested mainly in commerce, and American competition, especially in the iron and steel industry, is felt every month with increasing force and is causing great uneasiness. The warmth of English feeling toward America is shown when Mr. Michael Davitt makes a deliberate attempt to prejudice German Catholics against the Anglo-American policy in Samoa by repeating to Herr Liebknecht the charges made by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne in "Truth" that the troubles in the islands are due to the intrigues of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Davitt's act is resented as a bit of mischief-making with the secret motive of estranging England and America by exciting German resentment.

The English press, at the same time, is most cautious in discussing the Samoa affair, acting on the theory that until the facts are ascertained definitely by the Commission the least said the soonest mended.

Foreign affairs are now watched with keen interest by all well-informed observers. It is intention of discrediting the Peace Congress at The Hague by appointing bellicose delegates. That body of diplomats can only debate disarmament as an abstract proposition; but, while powerless to commit any Government represented in it to any decisive policy, it cannot fail to exercise a great moral influence.

The Pope is evidently failing week by week, and the conclave will soon be compelled to make a rapid choice among the five leading Italian Cardinals for the succession.

The English press is convinced that the Dreyfus case will end in some despicable compromisbut it soldom hits the mark in forecasts of French affairs.

A royal wedding could hardly have excited deeper public interest than the marriage of Lord Rosebery's daughter. Crowds lined the streets all the way from Berkeley Square to the Abbey; cabmen sported white favors on their whips, and thousands of bystanders were primroses and marguerites in their buttonholes. These evidences of popular interest were fully consocial function and the enterprise of the music halls in providing realistic pictures of the wedding procession entering the church. The enthusiasm of the crowds has been interpreted by some writers for the press as a sign that Lord Rosebery himself has taken London by storm, and that he must resume the Liberal leadership. Political morals after a wedding are as untimely as funeral baked meats. There is good deal of human nature centred within a radius of thirty miles of Charing Cross; the lovely, happy bride in Westminster Abbey, with ten bridesmaids attending her and two princes of the Royal house to sign the register, was certain to carry all hearts with her without the adventitious aid of politics. The Abbey, while not a good place for witnessing a beautiful wedding spectacle, is an ideal scene for a social land. This wedding was perfectly ordered, and it was carried out without a trace of snobbishness or vulgar ostentation. It has left a pleasant impression upon the public mind, but Lord Rosebery's political prospects have not been affected by it. If the general electorate could be wooed by so charming a proxy as a bride with her father's colors, weddings in the Abbey would soon cease to be a novelty.

Sir William Harcourt took up his political parable on the wedding night without having a white favor on his coat. Like Mr. John Morley he charged the Government with financial pol troonery in raiding the sinking fund. Unionists affect to find him tiresome in his stage thunder. but his criticism is destructive, and nobody on the Government side succeeds in answering him. Sir William is in better fighting form than for several years, but the sinking-fund issue which he has chosen is not one that deeply interests the masses. The religious question is the only one which has promise of potency in far-reaching agitation and political disturbance, and he has not yet relighted the fires of the smouldering discussion,

The Lord Chief Justice has commanded the attention of all upright men by preparing a bill for preventing corrupt practices in giving and receiving secret commissions and bribes in trade. As read in the House of Lords, it proves to be a courageous proposal to extend to private business the principle of the Corrupt Practices statute, which makes the bribery of public servants a criminal offence. It is the direct sequel, not of the scandals of Hooleyism, but of the report of the London Chamber of Commerce showing that secret commissions prevailed in almost all trades and professions, and had be come a source of systematic blackmail, demoralizing in its effects on general business. The remedies proposed for the existing evils are so

drastic that it is doubtful if the present bill can be enacted, even with the Lord Chief Justice as its advocate and the commercial bodies of the United Kingdom behind it. Certainly it will be anomalous to penalize offences of clerks and mercantile agents in accepting presents, bribes, commissions and tips, when dummy directors of overcapitalized companies are allowed to escape with fines, as in Hooley's transactions, after receiving blocks of stock and very hard cash for the use of their names in gilt-edged pros-

man who receives a turkey or a box of cigars or the railway guard who pockets a tip for a Mr. Holman Hunt redeems the New Gallery from the insignificance of conventional art. His

pectuses. The reform should begin with the

stock promoter and the smart middleman in

social introductions rather than with the shop-

HAVANA A YEAR AFTER.

CHANGES SINCE THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST SPAIN.

ALL CLASSES APPLAUD THE CLEANSING OF THE CUBAN CAPITAL-A SWOLLEN ARMY LIST-EXODUS OF AMERICANS.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Havana, April 22.-Little notice is taken in the press here of the anniversary of the American declaration of war against Spain and the beginning of the Cuban blockade, nor is any noteworthy comment made on the extraordinary changes which have occurred since Admiral Sampson's ships appeared off the harbor a year ago. To the average Havana mind the most concrete fruits of American intervention are the altered outward aspect of the city and the thorough and painstaking work done toward its purification from infection. Though hopelessly divided as to all other results of American occupation. Havana opinion is unanimous in applauding the reforms undertaken by Major Davis and the Sanitary Bureau. These reforms have been intensely practical, and have enlisted the hearty co-operation of all classes of citizens; so much so that scarcely a day passes which does not bring dozens of voluntary appeals and suggestions from tenants and neighbors who want to enjoy the benefits of rigid sanitary inspection. This striking contrast with conditions a year ago is made the topic of a cordial editorial in one of the leading newspapers to-day. Another journal, with more imagination than industry, reported this morning that the Americans had ceremoniously observed the anniversary of the declaration of war by firing a salute from Cabanas Fortress. It turns out, however,

MUSTER ROLLS TO BE REVISED. Governor-General Brooke is understood to be highly dissatisfied with the lists made up at Vedado of the Cuban soldiers entitled to share in the \$3,000,000 fund provided by the United States. The total of names now carried on the roll is 39,930, while it is clear that the Cuban forces actually under arms during the insurrection at no time reached that formidable figure. It is said that another revision will probably be ordered, which will exclude from a share in the arrearages all soldiers not actually war against Spain. It is hoped to cut down the list to something like 30,000 men, and thus to increase proportionately the allotment to each man who really fought against the Spaniards.

that the salute was fired from the Resolute in

honor of an official visit made to that vessel

yesterday by General Ludlow.

The exodus of Americans from Cuba continues. Most of the higher officers have already sent their families home in anticipation of the approach of the rainy season. The Ward Line steamers for the last two weeks have been over crowded with passengers, and the supply ship Comal will sail to-morrow with many guests from official and civil life. Major John Gary Evans, ex-Governor of South Carolina and Provost Marshal of Havana, will go on the Comal to be mustered out after reaching home. The English edition of "La Lucha" says that five cases of yellow fever have developed within the week. The details of only one case have been reported, however. No deaths have resulted so far from this disease.

MAYOR BACARDI SATISFIED.

himself wholly satisfied with the result of his interview with General Brooke, having received a promise of assistance from Havana in carrying on the public schools which have been opened in Santiago Province at local expense. Recent changes in the tax laws have reduced municipal incomes, and it was found impossible to mainfirmed by the industry of the press in publish- tain public instruction in Santiago on the liberal scale originally contemplated without aid from the central government. No general school system for the whole island is likely to be put in operation before October.

The people of Villa Clara have been anxiously petitioning General Brooke to have the capital of Santa Clara Province re-established in that pretty inland city. General Bates, after taking command of the former Department of Santa Clara, fixed his headquarters at Clenfuegos, much to the chagrin of Villa Clara. As the province is now merged with Matanzas in one department, with headquarters in the city of Matanzas, practically nothing in the way of prestige is now left for the rival cities to

CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY ROLLS. EVEN GOMEZ SURPRISED AT THE NUMBER

OF CUBAN SOLDIERS-ISLAND NEWS. Havana, April 22.-Governor-General Brooke and

Generals Maximo Gomez, Castillo and Alejandro Rodriguez held a two hours' conference at the Hotel Trocha to-day with reference to the Cuban army rolls and the amount to be paid to each sol-dier. The Governor-General pointed out that the lists, as turned over to the Military Administration by the late Military Assembly, showed more than the the number of Cuban troops estimated b the United States department commanders, aided by Cuban officers. General Brooke's inclination was to accept the lists at their face value, if that was the wish of General Gomez and his associates He said the Americans did not desire to go behind the returns, if these were satisfactory to the Cuban representatives. The \$3,000,000 was here to be distributed for the good of the Cuban army; nevertheless, that army was numerically far beyond

previous suppositions. General Gomez replied that the lists submitted exceeded his own previous impressions. Yet, as they had been carefully prepared, he approved them It is understood that General Gomez suggested liminating from the rolls the names of all the mer who enlisted after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, about eight thousand in number. There will still, however, be thirty thousand left, and this will reduce the shares to \$75 each. This suggestion was taken under consideration, but no conclusion was reached.

FLEECED BY MONEY-CHANGERS.

"La Lucha" in to-day's issue says that about th greatest annoyance to which an American is subected in Havana is the coming into contact with the thieves who operate under the name of moneychangers. The Spanish merchants admit that th different moneys in circulation here are creating great trouble; the Cubans declare that the plan is wrong, and outspoken Americans denounce the

wrong, and outspoken Americans denounce the system as highway robbery. President McKinley established the value of the Spanish silver dollar at 60 cents, but the local money-changers have run it up to 82 cents.

According to mail advices from Las Tunas, Province of Santa Clara, the population there is discontented because of the tax decree of Señor Desvernine, Secretary of Finance in the Governor-General's Advisory Council, declaring that it is impossible to support the municipality without more taxes. A mass-meeting was held, at which it was voted to dismiss the Mayor and other municipal officers. The gas company has refused to light the city any longer unless the amount already due it is paid, and it is reported that the free schools will be discontinued.

The municipal deficit of Cardenas of \$10,000 for January February and March heads and to the continued.

sugar crop for 1899 is officially estimated at

307,903 English tons, against a total for 1898 of The tobacco crop is said to be of good quality

and more abundant than for two years past. A large stock of Remedios filler was sold in the field for \$23 a quintal. The planters in the Province of Pinar del kio are very cheerful as to the outlook. The Cuban National party, just formed, makes a deman'l for the holding of general elections. The party is growing stronger, and is forming branches in every village in the island.

recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinial qualities. "Poland," 3 Park PL-POLAND SPRING WATER SOLD

MEANT IT. COGHLAN SAYS. NO PERPETUAL FRANCHISE

UNION LEAGUE CLUB SPEECH.

HE WANTS TO PLACE DEWEY IN THE PROPER LIGHT, HE TELLS THE MEM-

BERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-MORE ANECDOTES OF DEWEY AT MA-NILA BAY.

The Army and Navy Club gave a reception for Captain Coghlan and the officers of the U. S. S. Raleigh at the club, No. 16 West Thirty-firstst., last night. The reception was purely informal and unconventional.

The officers were received in the main reception half on the second floor, which was decorated with flags and bunting. Brevet Brigadier. General J. Fred Pierson, U. S. V., the president of the club, introduced the officers to the members of the club and invited guests. There were no speeches.

There were many relics of the war with Spain displayed about the rooms of the Army and Navy Club, and they were decorated with flags and banners. Major-General Whipple, General McKibben, Captain Leary and Paymaster Barton, forming the committee that escorted Captain Coghlan from the vessel, reached the club at 9 o'clock.

The Reception Committee was as follows: Brevet Major-General William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General David S. Stanley, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Commander James D. J. Kelley, U. S. N.; Major Charles Curie, U. S. V.; Surgeon Robert Watts, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier-General Edward H. Ripley, U. S. V.; Lieutenant-Commander Arthur B. Speyers, U. S. N.; Brevet Major-General Martin T. McMahon, U. S. V.; Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Church, U. S. V.; Major James B. Horner, U. S. V.; Lleutenant Henry A. Glassford, U. S. N.; Surgeon Louis L. Seaman, U. S. V.; Paymaster Noel Blakeman, U. S. N.; Colonel Thomas C. Miles, N G, S. N. Y.; Colonel W. D. Mann, U. S. V.; Colonel Harmon D. Hull, U. S. V.; Major John Tarlopf, U. S. V.; Major J. W. Summerhaves, U S. A., and Daniel R. Case, U. S. N.

OFFICERS WHO WERE PRESENT. The officers of the Raleigh present were Captain Coghlan, Lleutenant-Commander T. Phelps, jr., Lieutenants C. B. Morgan and Hugh

Rodman, Surgeon John M. Moore and H. A.

There arrived later Lleutenant Morgan, Captain of the Marines Treadwell, Lieutenant Neel, Lieutenant Emmons and Paymaster Heap. As soon as Captain Coghlan and Lieutenant-Commander Phelps arrived at the Army and Navy Club they were escorted upstairs, and General Pierson introduced them to the members of the Reception Committee. Then Captain Coghlan was escorted downstairs to the main receptionroom, which at this time was filled with guests and members of the club. General Pierson in-

troduced the Captain as follows:

"When the first gun was fired at Manila, like the first gun at Fort Sumter, it created a new era in the United States. It has already placed our country on a higher plane than it had heretofore attained, and has changed the attitude of the European Powers from that of comineer--well-wholesome respect. You are warmly welcomed by the Army and Navy Club as representing that grand old man, Dewey, and his officers and men who by their courage and daring in the Philippines have placed there the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of Christianity and liberty and equality. I congratulate you on your return to this country, and again warmly welcome you to the Army and Navy Club."

CAPTAIN COGHLAN SPEAKS AGAIN. Great applause followed the speech of General Pierson. Captain Coghlan, dressed in full uniform, stood modestly awaiting the applause to subside. He began in a low voice, and in the

confusion of the room was not readily understood. He spoke as follows:

"I am asked to make a speech. What kind of a speech shall I make? I feel inclined only to say a few words this evening, because some one at Washington took umbrage at what I said last night, and protested against what I said. What I did say last night was true, and what I said I will say again. (Great applause.) I said it because I felt it. I am certain we all felt that we were being nagged at Manila. We were nearly nagged to death. There is such a thing as being nagged too far-and, darn 'em, we were ready for them. I had read a great deal in the newspapers of what had occurred at various places in the Philippines, and I thought that the newspapers had not placed that grand old man, Admiral Dewey, in the proper light, and that is the reason I thought I was justified in placing him in the proper light.

"My remarks in the papers were garbled. will not say they were incorrect in substance or untrue, but they were distorted and twisted so as to put a different meaning in them. If any one will reason a little they will understand our situation. We were all away from home a long time. We all showed Admiral Dewey that we were with him thoroughly and heartily. We felt that we were being belittled and nagged

until our patience could stand it no longer "The Admiral was a man who could stand it a long time. But when the moment came he stopped it, and they never moved a hair after-

ward." (Great applause.) Stopping a few moments and looking about at his auditors, Captain Coghlan raised his hands

and placing the palms close together, said "I did not think at one time that we were that close to killing them. (Great applause.) One word, one act, would have done it."

URGED TO CONTINUE.

Here Captain Coghlan stopped and was about to cease altogether, when the audience cried: "Go on! Go on!"

"I do not care to go on and repeat what I said last night, although I am willing to do it, because I do not want the unenviable reputation of being a one-speech man. I would place our Admiral and our officers in the right light. We were all able and more than ready to uphold the honor of our country and stand by our Admiral. But I am afraid I tire you. I could go on and tell you all about Admiral Dewey and some facts not known, but I see the reporters

are here." "Go on! Go on!" cried the crowd, one man calling out "It is all in the family, Joe," this creating great laughter. Then Captain Coghlan continued as follows:

"No matter what the difficulty was, there was no man in the country more able to meet it than our galiant Admiral. (A voice, "He's a Jim Dandy!') You're right, he is a Jim Dandy. No matter what the occasion was or what the difficulty might be, he always rose superior to it. In all his work there he never made a mistake. We at home make mistakes in telling about it, but he who was on the spot committed no er-

Then Captain Coghlan went on and said he yould repeat something that had already been published in every paper in the land, but had been somewhat misrepresented. He referred to Captain Lamberton, the chief of staff, who, on the day after the battle went ashore to take

Continued on sixth page

DECLARES WILLINGNESS TO REPEAT HIS | ROOSEVELT PUTS A FIFTY-YEAR LIMIT ON RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME.

> ADVISES REVALUATION OR POSSIBLE CITY OWNERSHIP-PROVISION FOR PRI-

.VATE CAPITALISTS. Albany, April 22 (Special).-Governor Roose velt, as outlined in The Tribune to-day, in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, sent a message this morning to both the Senate and the Assembly in which he opposes the granting of a perpetual franchise for a rapid-transit road in New-York, although he indicates that he would sign a bill granting a fifty-year franchise with the privilege of twenty-five-year extensions after a reappraisement in the interest of the city of the value of the franchise and a readjustment of the compensation to be paid

Soon after sending this message to the Legislature the Governor said: "I received a letter from Seth Low a few days ago in which he said | ABRAHAM GRUBER'S ADVICE. he should be sorry to see rapid transit delayed and still more sorry to see a perpetual franchise granted. And Mr. Low reminded me of the fact that when we were abolishing the horsecar system of transit in the city efforts were made to avoid any delay by the immediate adoption of the overhead trolley system. Then he pointed out how much better it had been, as it proved, to accept the delay, and as a result the underground trolley system was adopted instead of an overhead system. Mr. Low also could have pointed out, if it had occurred to him, that Brooklyn did not delay, did adopt the overhead trolley system, and now regrets it."

MUNICIPALITIES' DUTIES.

The Governor also said that he had felt com pelled in his message to warn the advocates of municipal ownership that they must convince people that franchises controlled by municipaliwould be honestly and economically managed. "Corporations." he said, "cannot be corrupt if public servants are honest. If municipal authorities are straight, corporations have got to be straight."

The Governor was asked what he had to say about the belief of the Rapid Transit Commission that a perpetual franchise should be granted. He answered: "I have nothing to say about the Rapid Transit Commission's idea of a perpetual franchise.'

The Governor then at some length reviewed the ideas which had been current in regard to the disposal of public franchises, and expressed the belief that the people were becoming convinced of their value, and would no longer favor either giving them away or granting them perpetually. Franchises, the Governor declared, through the discovery of new ways of developing steam or electric power, were becoming more valuable all the time, and therefore it was well for the State or city to hold fast to them and have them revalued and resold from time to time

AIDING THE BILL'S PASSAGE.

The rapid-transit situation was cleared up to a large extent to-day by the passage by the Assembly of Senator Stranahan's two amendments to the Constitution providing that the debts of the countles within the territory of Greater New-York shall not be considered in estimating the debt of New-York. The chief amendment says:

Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any shall include within its boundaries more one county, the power of any county wholly in-cluded within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore ex-ieting shall not, for the purposes of this secbe reckoned as a part of the city debt.

Controller Coler thinks that this enlargement thorities, if they will, to build the rapid-transit read themselves.

The constitutional amendments thus passed by the Assembly have already passed one Legislature, and therefore now come before the people of the State at the fall election this year for their approval or disapproval.

MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE. The Governor's message on rapid transit fol-

To the Legislature: There is now before your To the Legislature: There is now before your body a measure looking toward the securing of rapid transit for the city of New-York. I deem it of very great importance that a scheme providing for rapid transit in the city should be passed at the earliest practicable moment. But it is even more important that this scheme should be one which will work for the ultimate should be one which will work for the ultimate benefit of the city. It does not seem to me wise that a franchise of this nature should be given in perpetuity. It would, of course, be best to have it owned by the municipality, although I would point out to the advocates of municipal ownership that it is doubly incumbent upon them to take the most efficient means of rebuking municipal corruption and of insisting upon a high standard of continuous fidelity to duty among municipal employes. Only if the government of the municipality is honest will it be possible ever to justify fully the workings of municipal ownership.

possible ever to justify fully the werkings of municipal ownership.

While, however, giving full weight to these considerations, it yet seems unquestior able that if this measure can be undertaken by the municipality it should be so undertaken. But if the measure must be undertaken by a private company, then the bill should be so framed as to throw open the competition to all responsible bidders, and the franchise should not, in my opinion, be given for more than fifty years, then to be revalued by arbitrators or by the Supreme Court; the franchise to be thereafter continued for terms of twenty-five years unless the city desires to take the road at the valuation agreed on.

We are most fortunate in having as Commis-We are most fortunate in having as Commissioners under the present Rapid Transit act men of the highest character and standing, in whose judgment the city has the utmost confidence. I believe that it is sage to give these Commissioners a very large liberty in dealing with the rapid-transit plan. Nevertheless, in my judgment, certain broad lines should be laid down within which they are to work. What the value of this franchise may be fifty years hence no one can tell, and, while, in view of the forvalue of this transition will, in view of the for-midable difficulties of the undertaking, full pro-vision should be made for ample reward to the private capitalists, yet the franchise should not be given in perpetuity, and provision should be made to remunerate the city if the franchise turns out to possess exceptional value.

The passage yesterday afternoon by the Assembly of the constitutional amendment separating the debt of New-York City from that of its consituent counties materially improves the prospect of the city's obtaining rapid transit at a comparatively early day. This amendment was adopted by the Legislature of 1898, and now needs only the approval of the Senate to now needs only the approval of the Senate to chable it to come before the people for adoption at the approaching election. The passage of this amendment to the Constitution, it is estimated by Controller Coler, would relieve the city of New-York of \$30,0000,000 of its present debt; in other words, would add \$30,000,000 to the credit of the city, on which the municipality could issue bonds for the construction of a rapid transit railroad under a franchise running for a period not exceeding fifty years, this sum being available to the extent of about \$10,000,000 a

The message of Governor Roosevelt, defining his attitude on the question as to the duratior of the rapid transit railroad franchise, came as

of the rapid transit railroad franchise, came as a surprise and a disappointment to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday that he had had no previous intimation that the Governor contemplated sending to the Legislature a special message on the subject of rapid transit.

Mr. Orr added: "We felt that when the Governor weighed the question thoroughly, he would appreciate the reasons which had led us to insist upon the power to grant in perpetuity, and would sanction that part of the bill."

Commissioner Rives, Secretary Delafield and Albert B. Boardman, of counsel to the Comms-son, declined to comment upon the special mes-

SETH LOW FAVORS THE PLAN. CETTER INDORSING THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION Albany, April 22.-Governor Roosevelt has reeived from Seth Low a letter indorsing his atti-

celpt of this letter, the Governor to-day said:

'I have received a letter from Mr. Low about the rapid-transit measure, in which he says that he would be sorry to see rapid transit delayed, bu that he would be more sorry to see a perpetual franchise given to any corporation. He reminded me of the fact that when we were considering the me of the fact that when we were considering the proposition to abolish horsecars in New-York great efforts were made to avoid any delay by the immediate adoption of the overhead troiley system, and he pointed out how wise it had been to accept the delay with the result of getting the underground, instead of the overhead, power. Brooklyn got the change of streetcar motive power before New-York City by accepting the overhead troiley, with the result that it has regretted it ever since."

The Governor said that he had stated most fully his position in his message to the Legislature, and that he would adhere to it.

HE SAYS SENATOR PLATT SHOULD VOL-

UNTEER TO TESTIFY. THINKS EX-GOVERNOR BLACK WOULD AID

A MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY INQUIRY IF HE WERE ASSURED OF THE "HONEST INTENTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE."

a possible investigation by a committee of the Municipal Assembly to offset the investigation of the Mazet Committee of the Assembly has been increased greatly by reports that ex-Governor Frank S. Black is encouraging a second investigation as a means of wreaking revenge upon the regular Republican organization and renomination last fall. The reports declar that Mr. Black would take the position of counsel for a committee of the Municipal Assembly and probe into the alleged methods of influncing legislation employed by the law firm of methods of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which another of Mr. Platt's sons is the local manager. It has been asserted by some of the politicians that a proposition to give aid to a Tammany investigation in retallation upon the Republican organization was

Mr. Black has been in Albany and Troy sev eral days. Abraham Gruber, his law partner, who is the Republican leader in the XXIst Assembly District, said yesterday that he did not know that Mr. Black would lend any aid to Mr. Croker or Tammany Hall in an investigation, and he felt sure that Mr. Black would do nothing for spite or reverge, but Mr. Black might take a hand in an investigation that was for the good of the community. When asked if Mr. Black would consent to act as counsel for an investigating committee of the Municipal Assembly, Mr. Gruber said: "It is not improbable that he would if he were satisfied as to the honest intentions of the committee. Mr. Black would make a good counsel for such a committee, and I think the committee would be sure to select a Republican for its counsel.'

Mr. Gruber declared that he thought the inerests of the Republican party demanded that Senator Platt should be examined regarding the ousiness interests in which his sons were in-

"I know for a fact that Mr. Flatt max."

100,000 a year on this bonding business. There is a general sentiment in the Republican party—
I think that I may say 30 per cent of the party—
that this matter ought to be thoroughly investigated, by Mr. Mazet or by somebody else. I think, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Platt will go on the stand before this investigation is over.

With witnesses to the fact that in the grant Code there is provision for dealing with witnesses guilty of contumacious constitutions. must do it in self-defence and in save the good name of the Republican party. I think, further, that if Mr. Platt does not volunteer he will be subpenaed. The wisest thing for him to do, therefore, would be to volunteer."

Senator Platt was told yesterday of Mr. Gruber's statements, and he declined to talk on the subject further than to say that if Mr. Gruber's advice was meant in a purely friendly spirit it must be taken with a grain of sait, and that Mr. Gruber's advice that was worth having usually had to be paid for.

Republican and Tammany politicians in this city have been taking a deep interest in the disclosures before the Mazet Investigating Committee regarding the business of the United save the good name of the Republican party

closures before the Mazet Investigating Committee regarding the business of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company through which Richard Croker and Andrew Freedman are drawing many thousands of dollars from the pockets of contractors, liquor dealers and city employes who are required to give bonds. The politicians are interested also in the testimony which shows how Mr. Croker's bonding company divides patronage with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which one of Senator Platt's sons is the local man

Since so much information concerning Mr Since so much information concerning Mr. Croker's pet company has been brought to light through the examination of Mr. Croker and Mr. Freedman, the politicians are all anxious to know more about Mr. Platt's bonding company. Tammany men and some of the Republican politicians are declaring that Senator Platt should be called to testify to satisfy the abounding controls.

ing curiosity.

From many incidents it seems apparent that Richard Croker and other Tammany men, despite all denials, intend to have a little fun investigating on their own account, and that committee of the Municipal Council, or son Board which is properly authorized and clothed with power, will start to adduce some retailatory evidence. This will not be done, however, until after the Legislature adjourns. When Richard Croker was asked yesterday about these reports, be said that Tamman I about 1985.

said that Tammany Hall had no starting such an investigation, and added that ex-Governor Black had not directly or indi-rectly been in communication with Tammany 'The whole report," he said, "is like

other statements that have been made in the last two weeks—absurd. Every one knows that Tammany does not approve of the Mazet inves-Tammany does not approve of the Mazer investigation. Do you suppose that we are going to go around and do something that is absolutely unjustifiable simply because some one is doing it to us? No, sir. There will be no investigation so far as we are concerned. Mr. Platt has a right to engage in a legitimate business, and so have I. Each of us has to make a living. As as we make it honestly, no one has a to question us. When I do anything wrong of filegal, I am ready to step down and out. As for Mr. Black, I know nothing whatever of his in-

LIVES LOST ON FLORIDA COAST.

CAPTAIN AND ELEVEN MEN FROM STEAM-ER GENERAL WHITNEY DROWNED-BOAT UPSET IN SURF.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 22.-A special dispatch to The Times-Union and Citizen" from Oak Hill,

"The steamer General Whitney, Captain Hawthorne, sank fifty miles east of Cape Canawarel. One boatload of sixteen men, attempting to land at Mosquito Lagoon House of Refuge, was upset, and twelve men, including the captain, were drowned. The chief engineer, assistant engineer, firemen and one sailor were saved. The captain's body has

een recovered. Fifteen men in another boat are The General Whitney, which belonged to the Morgan Line, sailed from New-Orleans on April 18 for New-York. The General Whitney was an iron single-screw steamer, with four buikheads, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1873. She registered 1,842 tons gross and 1,196 tons net. Her hailing port was Boston. The New-York agent of the Morgan Line is John T. Van Sickle. The Morgan Line steamers only carry freight.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE. be obtained at all news stands, hotels at in New York City. Price 3 cents.—Advt.

## PUNISH CONTEMPT.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAZET RECALCITRANTS MAY MEET GRAND JURY.

COMMITTEE ORDERS PROCEEDINGS tude on the Rapid Transit bill. Relative to the re-AGAINST ONE RECUSANT WITNESS. MARYLAND WHISKEY COMPANY UNDER THE PROBE-BUILD-INGS DEPARTMENT METH-

OTHS IN THE LIGHT.

The persistent contumacy of which Andrew Freedman and Abraham Himmelwright were guilty on Friday wrought the Mazet Investige tion Committee to a determination to insist that the preliminary steps looking to the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses. It was apparent on Friday that the reprehensible performances of Freedman and Himmelwright were prearranged, and that both were acting under instructions. When they were not insolently deflant they shielded themselves when pertinent questions were put to them by following Croker's lead and resorting to the frayed plea of "personal matters." The committee now realizes that if its work is to be further fruitful there must be no delay in making an example of one or more of the witnesses who have committed contempt. It is recognized that unless some salutary check is given to the growing inclination of witnesses to answer only such qu tions as they think fit the inquiry will be in

So much indulgence has been given to hostile witnesses that they have come to look upon the committee as a powerless body, which they may slight and insult to any extreme without fear of reprisal. Mr. Moss and the committee intend that such an impossible state of things shall not continue longer. Croker, Carroll, Freedman and their fraternity do not hesitate to say publicly that they hold the committee in scorn and that they will continue refusing to give the investigators information which might tend to their detriment. They assert openly that the committee is without remedy, or even if it has the remedy the committee dare not cided upon a definite policy for handling perverse witnesses. It is probable that in quence of the determination which Mr. Maret and his colleagues have reached, a witness named Samuel Miers, whose conduct yesterday on the stand was as recusant as Mr. Croker's and his henchmen's, will be haled before the will make an example of him as a deterrent to others who may wish to emulate Croker, Freedman and Carroll. Before seeking to punish these three last-named, together with Miers and Himmelwright, the committee is desirous of recalling them to the stand to allow Mr. Moss to complete his examination of them. And if Miers or some other defiant witness is in the mean time made to purge his contempt, it is likely that Croker and his friends may be a little more tractable than bitherto.

## WARNING TO RECALCITRANTS.

The note of warning to disobedient witnesses was sounded yesterday morning at the opening of the day's sitting by John Proctor Clarke He made it clear that it was not necessary, as Croker & Co. have fondly thought, to present before they can be proceeded against. There duct before a legislative committee. Sections 68 and 69 of the Penal Code, which he read. left no room for question as to the power of the committee to punish witnesses who refuse to answer questions. The two sections, in the piainest terms, define the refusal of a witness to answer questions put by the Legislature, o any committee of the Legislature authorized to summon witnesses, or the refusal to answer the subporna of such a committee, or the refusal to produce upon reasonable notice any material or books, papers or documents in his possession of under his control, as a misdemeanor. Mr. Clarke also read from Section 15, which prescribes as the penalty for a misdemeanor imprisonment for one year in jail or in the penitentlary, or by a fine of \$500, or both.

This is the uninviting prospect which Croker Freedman et al., are likely to face. Mr. Clarke's warning was uncompromising and emphatic. "You will observe," he said, after reading the sections from the Code, "that for contumacious refusal to answer proper and material questions a witness commits a misdemeaner. It is the purpose of the counsel to this committee, with the approval of the committee at the proper time, to be determined by the judgment of the counsel and the committee, to present such contumacious witnesses who have refused to answer such proper and material questions as the committee shall determine to the constituted criminal authorities of this county for presentment, indictment and punishment, not for a moment doubting that the constitutional officer of this county, the District-Attorney, will lend his aid to the proper observance of the laws of the State. If, for any reason, by press of business or otherwise, it should be impossible to present such matters to a Grand Jury of this county, the provisions of the law of this State which authorizes the Governor to appoint a Judge to hold an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for criminal matters, authorize the judge so appointed to empanel an extraordinary Grand Jury, and authorize the Governor to appoint the Attorney-General or one of his deputies to conduct such matters as may be necessary before such court, will be invoked, if necessary, in due and proper time, subject to the control of the committee, and upon the advice of counsel to the same.

Mr. Clarke's remarks created a decided sensation, and Dr. O'Sullivan, jumping up in an effort to minimize their effect, characterized them as "intimidation," but he was ordered by the chairman to resume his seat. Mr. Clarke made It plain that no "pull" in the District-Attorney's office would save recalcitrants. It was learned after yesterday's session that should District Attorney Gardiner in his official capacity manifest a desire to impede the committee in securing the punishment of perverse witnesses, Gov. ernor Roosevelt has intimated that he will anpoint a Justice of the Supreme Court, as the law provides, to appoint an extraordinary Grand Jury, and will authorize one of the deputies of the Attorney-General's department to conduct the prosecution.

## TO ADJOURN TO MAY 9.

At the conclusion of the sitting yesterday, the committee held an executive meeting, and after a short deliberation announced that at the close of to-morrow's session they would adjourn until May 9. The reason for so long an adjournment is that Assemblyman Fallows is indispos while the other members of the committee feet that after their Legislative labors they are entitled to a short rest. It is their intention when

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